

13

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics,

SUBMITTED,

IN TERMS OF THEIR CHARTER,

TO

GENERAL MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORS,

13TH JANUARY, 1870.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY JAMES HEDDERWICK & SON,

PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN,

1870.





FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of QUALIFIED CONTRIBUTORS to the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM for LUNATICS, was held within the Religious Institution Rooms, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1870;

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY having read the advertisement calling the Meeting, with the Regulations bearing upon it, the PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT, on behalf of the Directors of the past year, read the Report of their transactions, and of the general state and management of the Institution during that period.

The TREASURER then read an Abstract of his Accounts for the year, certified by the Auditor.

The LORD PROVOST, in moving the adoption of the Report, said—This is my first appearance as chairman at a meeting of the Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum, and although I cannot pretend to large acquaintance with the management of the Institution, I have nevertheless great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report which has just been read. In that Report I find many features worthy of comment if your time allowed me to dwell upon them, but, without attempting to do so at any length, I may say that the narrative of the year's proceedings is one which should very generally satisfy the expectations of the management of the Institution, as well as of the public. Financially, we find ourselves in a very excellent position. Notwithstanding that there is a little grumbling at the burden of the remaining debt, I think it is a very satisfactory fact that we have been able to pay off no less a sum than £3,000 of the whole amount, and leave a balance in the hands of the Directors, which, if they see fit, may be appropriated still further to reduce the debt. Further, when we remember the value of the property now belonging to the Institution, and compare it with the very small amount of debt remaining, I think, on the whole, we may meet the public on this occasion with perfect satisfaction on our own part, and expect from them also very general satisfaction with the position altogether of the Institution. It would be desirable no doubt that this debt should be still further reduced, or altogether extinguished, and I hope the time is not distant when

that may be accomplished. In the meantime, however, we have made a long stretch towards that. To have paid £3,000, with a hope of very shortly attempting still more, in reduction of a sum under £30,000, is a very great deal to accomplish in one year, and more than we have effected in any year for some time past. In regard to the general position of the house, and the accomplishment of its purposes throughout this year, we have it on record in this Report that a larger number of Patients have been treated within the past twelve months than in any year during the long period of its existence. This brings out two facts, and in some respects one of them may not be regarded as altogether satisfactory, namely, the necessity of so many persons being introduced into such an Asylum; but against that we have to remember the vast increase of the population going on immediately around the Asylum, and in the counties for whose benefit it was established; but even looking alone to the vast increase of Glasgow, it is evident that we may expect from year to year an increase of Patients, without at all looking to the circumstances under which perhaps the necessity for treating such cases otherwise arises. It has often been said that the pressure of the times leads more than in past times to the development of diseases of the brain: but whether that be so or not, it is quite evident that even if the old proportion is maintained, we must expect every year an increase of Patients in this Asylum. Although it would be a happy thing, indeed, if we should be disappointed in this respect, I think it is only reasonable to expect it, and, perhaps, so far to make provision for it. As regards the house itself, we have it stated here also that in this year, or very soon, we will be relieved of the charge of Patients from Govan, about 80 in number, the managers of the Institution there being in the way of providing themselves now with accommodation for this class of Patients. Our house, therefore, will be open to receive an increased number, so that no necessity will lie upon the Directors to make any such provision as I have indicated in the meantime. In regard to the success of the treatment, the Doctor's Report which has been read to you shows, I believe, from all that I could gather from the previous Reports, something like a full average of good results; and I am satisfied, from what I have seen of the working of the Institution itself, and from what I know of the able management of the Superintendent, and also from the careful conduct of the business of the house by the Weekly Committee, that we may expect that the results obtained will be, both in the treatment of disease and in the economical management of the Institution itself, all that we could desire. I hope, therefore, that those votes of thanks which are to be proposed to-day will be accorded with the good-will that I know they deserve. There are two or three things noticed here of a very interesting kind, such as the means taken to

lift the minds of the invalids into some happier state than perhaps is usual with them. I have been myself over and over again a witness of the enjoyment, the hearty and sensible enjoyment, of the Inmates. The Patients of the West House, although only sitting and looking on, seemed to derive a great deal of pleasure of an intellectual, and I should say if not improving, certainly of a very soothing kind; and I hope that in future years, as in the past, these entertainments will be provided for all the Patients as largely and liberally as possible. To myself, indeed, it was surprising to find, on the last occasion when I happened to be present, that there were Inmates of the house enjoying games at bowls outside of their own green, and in competition with the members of neighbouring greens who were proud of their achievements against their antagonists of the Institution. The Inmates indeed had been winners of prize bowls, kindly presented as they were by gentlemen of the neighbouring clubs. Keeping in suppression the particular point upon which these people may be more or less unsound in mind, we may hope that the curative process is to a certain extent forwarded by such means as I have adverted to. The less their minds are allowed to revert to the circumstances that have unhinged them, we may the more reasonably expect that there will be some gradual improvement. I will not further detain you at this hour with any additional remarks. On the whole, it appears to me that the Report is of a peculiarly satisfactory kind, and that, as I have said, we may rejoice in the success of this Institution; and while desiring pecuniary support from the public, we have every reason to be satisfied with the position it stands in, as an Institution doing work for the district for which it was provided, and doing that work well, and showing, by its being so much taken advantage of by paid boarders, and so well supported on the whole by the public, that it has quite satisfactorily discharged the work for which it was instituted.

Sir JAMES LUMSDEN, in seconding the motion, stated that he heartily coincided in what had been said by the LORD PROVOST with reference to the position in which the Institution stood. Financially, there could be no doubt, it was very much improved,—very much better than it was a few years ago. He also agreed with him that the success which had attended the treatment of the Patients was highly satisfactory. His Lordship had touched upon the different points of the Report, with the exception of one, to which he would beg to call attention. He alluded to the paragraph in it which referred to the want of a chapel and a recreation hall. He did not think it would take a large amount of money to supply this want; and, seeing the position in which they were, he thought it was for the Directors to consider whether, instead of paying off a further sum of debt this present year, it might not be advisable to devote the surplus—he did not know what surplus there might be,

but it might be sufficient—to attaining the object at which he pointed. It was an object which, he believed, they were most anxious to accomplish, and which, he had no doubt, would be of great advantage to the Inmates of the house.

The motion was agreed to.

THOMAS HILL, Esq. moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Directors, and especially to those who were Members of the Weekly Committee, for the zeal and diligence with which they had discharged their respective duties. He need only remark that any gentlemen who undertook such duties as devolved upon the Directors of the Institution undertook a great amount of labour; and when their exertions had resulted so beneficially as in this instance, they were surely entitled to every thanks.

WILLIAM EUING, Esq. seconded the motion, which was cordially adopted.

Dr. ANDREW FERGUS moved that the thanks of the meeting be also tendered to Dr. MACKINTOSH and his Medical Assistants, and to the other Officials at Gartnavel, for their efficient discharge of the delicate and onerous duties of the different offices entrusted to them. No one, he said, could visit the Asylum without remarking the very efficient manner in which everything was carried on. Every time he went to it he was increasingly surprised at the beautiful order with which matters were conducted—the cleanliness with which the Patients were kept, the admirable sanitary arrangements in every respect, and above all the apparent freedom which the Inmates had. He thought it said an immense deal for Dr. MACKINTOSH, in his power of organization, that his staff was such an able one, and was enabled to conduct its duties in so creditable a way. He knew a little of public institutions, and he must say he did not know any institution in which things were conducted in such an admirable manner, alike as regarded the *physique*, the *morale*, the medical attendance, and the sanitary state of the house, using that term in its widest possible signification.

ALEXANDER RONALDSON, Esq. seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The SECRETARY intimated that, in terms of Royal Charter, the following gentlemen had been returned as Directors by different Public Bodies (see page 7); and the following eight Directors were thereafter unanimously re-elected by the Contributors, to represent them at the Board for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. WILLIAM WEST WATSON, JOHN M'EWAN, JOHN BROWN, Jun., GEORGE THOMSON, JOHN CAIRNS, ROBERT AITKEN, THOMAS M'MILLAN, and ALEXANDER RONALDSON.

On the motion of ANDREW NEILSON, Esq. a vote of thanks was given to the LORD PROVOST for presiding, and the meeting separated.

LIST OF DIRECTORS, &c.

FOR 1870.

THE LORD PROVOST, PRESIDENT, *ex-officio*.

Mr. JAMES BROWN,	}	from Town Council.
" ALLAN H. M'LELLAN,		
" JOHN ROXBURGH,	}	from Merchants' House.
" ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR,		
" WILLIAM MORRISON,	}	from Trades' House.
" GEORGE LEDINGHAM,		
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON,	}	from Physicians and Surgeons.
" WILLIAM LYON,		
Rev. Dr. M'TAGGART,	}	from General Session.
Mr. WILLIAM M'CULLOCH,		
Mr. WILLIAM WEST WATSON,	}	from General Body of Qualified Contributors.
" JOHN M'EWAN,		
" JOHN BROWN, Jun.		
" GEORGE THOMSON,		
" JOHN CAIRNS,		
" ROBERT AITKEN,		
" THOMAS M'MILLAN,		
" ALEXANDER RONALDSON,		
The CHIEF MAGISTRATE of Paisley,	}	<i>ex-officiis</i> .
Dr. ALLEN THOMSON, Professor of Anatomy,		
" W. T. GAIRDNER, Professor of Medicine,		
" ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, Physician to the Asylum,		

Weekly Committee.

Mr. JOHN BROWN, Jun.	Mr. ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR.
" GEORGE THOMSON.	" JOHN ROXBURGH.
" JOHN CAIRNS.	" JAMES BROWN.

Visitors.

Mr. ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.	Mr. WILLIAM M'CULLOCH.
" GEORGE LEDINGHAM.	" WILLIAM WEST WATSON.
" WILLIAM MORRISON.	" ALEXANDER RONALDSON.
Dr. A. D. ANDERSON.	" THOMAS M'MILLAN.
" WILLIAM LYON.	" ROBERT AITKEN.
" F. H. THOMSON.	" ANDREW NEILSON.
Rev. Dr. M'TAGGART.	

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

RESIDENT.

Physician - Superintendent.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M. D.

Medical Assistants.

JOHN HAY, M. D. AND ROBERT BLAIR, M. D.

Superintendent of Ladies and Matron.

MRS. ISABELLA STEVENSON.

Matron of East House.

MISS MARGARET AITKEN.

Steward.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL.

Master of Works.

MR. DAVID WATSON.

Gardener and Farm - Overseer.

MR. JAMES BARR.

NON-RESIDENT.

Surgeon.

JOHN G. FLEMING, M. D.

Treasurer and Secretary.

MOSES PROVAN, C. A.

Chaplain.

REV. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Auditor.

JOHN E. WATSON, C. A.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Glasgow Royal Asylum for Lunatics.

THE DIRECTORS of the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM for LUNATICS, in this their FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, submit to the Contributors and to the Public an account of their proceedings during last year in the management of the Asylum.

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Number of Patients in the Asylum on 31st					
December, 1868,	309	...	280	...	589
Admitted since,	177	...	143	...	320
	—		—		—
Total,	486	...	423	...	909
	==		==		==
Dismissed Cured,	87	...	69	...	156
" Relieved,	52	...	79	...	131
Died,	40	...	37	...	77
	—		—		—
Total,	179	...	185	...	364
Remaining on 31st December, 1869,	307	...	238	...	545
	—		—		—
Total treated during the year, ..	486	...	423	...	909
	==		==		==
Average daily number,	318	...	267	...	585
Highest number on any one day in the					
year, 11th February, 1869,	323	...	285	...	608
Lowest number on any one day in the					
year, on 31st December, 1869,	307	...	238	...	545

As stated in the last Report, the Asylum was in a very crowded state at the end of 1868, and continued to be so for a considerable time afterwards; but in consequence of the completion of a new addition to the lunatic wards of the Town's Hospital, the transfer of 40 Patients thither, and of there having been fewer admissions from the City Parish since, the galleries and dormitories of the female divisions of the East House have been in a more easy state for several months past.

The Directors expect that before the end of 1870 all the Govan Patients will have been removed, which will still further relieve the female apartments, and also lower the numbers in the male division. The admissions from that quarter will then cease, so that there will be ample accommodation for the Patients remaining, and for the disposal of rooms for other purposes.

The statistics of the Asylum show that—including voluntary patients or boarders and those admitted under the fifteenth section of the 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 54—the number admitted during 1869 was 320; discharged cured, 156; discharged relieved, 131; and died, 77. Fifty Patients, all, with one exception, of the private class, for whom application has been made, were obliged to be refused admission in consequence of the want of accommodation. A great majority of the Patients remaining on the 1st of January, 1869, were old and worn-out, many of them bedridden, of whose improvement, bodily or mentally, far less of their recovery, there was no hope.

Of the admissions, a large proportion of the East House Patients were brought to the Asylum from wretched hovels, in very impaired health and reduced condition.

One was sent from another Asylum literally dying, and succumbed very shortly afterwards; while others were so exhausted, feeble, and emaciated, that they only survived a little longer, and, like the former, required nothing but nursing and attention, with every comfort to soothe them in their last moments.

The number admitted in 1869 was 320, being seven more than in the preceding year. One of these, a male Patient, is stone blind, the consequence of a gun-shot wound received by him while gallantly serving her Majesty as a soldier at Lucknow in India.

The number of cures is one hundred and fifty-six, twenty-four more than in 1868. Among the number is to be found the name of AGNES HAY, the unfortunate woman who, in May last, under strong delusion, destroyed her mother. She was immediately afterwards sent to Gartnavel, and having recovered her reason, was, on the last day of the year, removed to prison by order of the Sheriff.

In the obituary of this year there appears the name of Miss MARION STEWART. She was the eldest of the two "hermits" whose case made such a sensation in the public mind in August 1864, and to whom reference was made in the Report for 1865. She passed peacefully and happily away.

On two days in 1869, the total number in the Asylum was greater than since its opening in 1814. Although the number remaining on the 31st December is less than in 1868, the daily average is five higher, and is the greatest ever attained.

The first of the three following tables shows the days on which the maximum was reached, and the second and

third illustrate the other two points for the last five years:—

Highest number since opening of the Asylum in 1814—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
11th February, 1869,	...	...	...	323	285	608
18th " "	...	...	...	324	284	608

Daily average numbers resident in—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
1865, ...	...	...	...	...	267	243	510
1866, ...	...	...	...	...	262	253	515
1867, ...	...	...	...	...	286	276	562
1868, ...	...	...	...	...	302	278	580
1869, ...	...	...	...	...	318	267	585

Numbers remaining on 31st December of—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
1865, ...	...	...	...	...	261	241	502
1866, ...	...	...	...	...	269	256	525
1867, ...	...	...	...	...	286	275	561
1868, ...	...	...	...	...	309	280	589
1869, ...	...	...	...	...	307	238	545

The Directors of 1869, like their predecessors, devoted some of their attention to the sanitary state of the Institution, and in order to prevent contagion or infection from the clothing of the East House Patients, which was generally of the most ragged kind, and in a very foul state, they ordered that in every case it should be placed as soon as possible in the disinfecting hot-air chamber for several hours, at a temperature of 220 deg. Fahrenheit. The garments of better-class patients of a suspicious nature were similarly treated.

As further precautionary measures, and to carry out the sanitary improvements referred to in former Reports, Dr. FERGUS, at the request of the Directors, minutely

inspected and reported upon the state of all the water pipes, cisterns, and drains, with their connections, which were thereafter re-examined by skilled tradesmen of experience, under the immediate eye of the Master of Works; and the alterations and additions suggested were completed without delay. The Directors are glad to be able to add that these measures have been advantageous to the establishment.

They had also under their consideration the propriety of erecting a "Receiving House," as well as a small hospital, on the grounds, but detached from the main buildings. On instituting inquiries, they found that there were no such external buildings in connection with any similar Institutions in the three kingdoms, with the exception that four of the county Asylums in England had outside infirmaries attached to them of a kind which might be required at Gartnavel. In the meantime, for various reasons, the Directors have been obliged to postpone making these and other additions; but they have made such temporary arrangements as will suffice for the present.

Their attention having been called to certain nuisances, existing on the fields beyond the boundary of the Asylum, they succeeded, after taking the necessary steps, in having them either abated or removed.

An offer was received to work the minerals in the Asylum grounds, and a sub-committee of the Directors was appointed to make the requisite inquiries and to report. They were cordially assisted in this matter by JAMES KING, Esq. younger, of Campsie, an ex-director, and ultimately reported that the proposed operations could be carried on without any difficulty or danger, and

that a considerable accession of income would probably accrue. They, however, had to add that the offer made was not such as would warrant them in recommending that a lease should be granted, and consequently their negotiations were broken off.

It would be out of place here to go into many details, but the Directors think it proper to state that, in addition to the ordinary repairs and replacings, arrangements which experience has shown to be defective have been altered, and improvements gradually introduced. New boilers and new articles of furniture were provided, one hundred and thirty-eight yards of glazed fire-clay faucit pipes were attached under and to the East House; a strong iron railing was made for a fence; new causeway laid down; hot-bed frames made for the garden; water drinking fountains placed on different parts of the grounds for the convenience of the patients walking or playing at games there; pointing many parts of the buildings of both houses, &c. Further, new offices in connection with the farm were erected, and others altered, at a cost of upwards of £200. The painting and papering in 1869 amounted to upwards of £700, being about £250 above the usual average.

They have often had occasion to complain of the deficiency in the quantity of water furnished, and of the want of illuminating power and bad quality of the gas supplied to the house. These complaints have led, in the case of the water, to an almost complete remedy, and it is to be hoped that the gas will by-and-by be put on an equally satisfactory footing.

The Municipal Extension Bill has been considered by the Directors as it at present affects the Asylum, and

they have taken the necessary steps to have the interests of the Institution protected.

Many of the Patients were, as usual, permitted to visit the exhibition of paintings in the Corporation Galleries, to attend some of the best concerts in the City Hall, and to drive and walk daily beyond the gate into the town and country.

In concluding this part of the Report, the Directors are happy in being able to state that the Inmates of the Asylum, entrusted to their care, have generally enjoyed good bodily health during the year, and that the sanitary state of the Institution is at present quite satisfactory.

The draining of the west field, extending over twelve acres, referred to in last Report, has been completed in a proper manner under the superintendence of the farm overseer. It has since been cropped with oats and beans, the return therefrom being good. The drains continue to work well, and the land has been much improved by the operation, which cost upwards of £100. The Directors hope that their successors in office may by-and-by be able to order not only that the east field shall be similarly treated, but also that posts for a telegraphic wire shall be erected for the transmission of messages to and from the Treasurer's office in the city, which would greatly expedite the carrying on of the business of the house.

An abundant supply of newspapers, journals, and books was provided as formerly, and the four subscriptions to the three libraries in the city continued.

The Directors are glad to report that the former friends of the Institution have continued their kindness this year.

They have again to return their best thanks to his Grace the Duke of HAMILTON, and to the Right Honourable the Earl of HOME, for the permission granted by them to the Patients to pic-nic within their grounds.

The cricket and bowling grounds have been well attended by the Patients themselves, and many kind friends from the city and neighbourhood have contested with them in matches. At the second concert of the season, in December last, given under the auspices of the Abstiners' Union, and which was presided over by the Hon. the Lord Provost, who was supported by several of the Directors of the Asylum, two prize pairs of beautifully ornamented bowls, won by two of the East House Patients, were presented to them by Mr. AIRLIE at the request of the Bellahouston Club, many members of which witnessed the scene. The recipients returned thanks in becoming terms. The gentlemen of the Burnbank Club had a short time previously presented a similar pair of bowls to another of the Patients on the bowling-green, amidst the plaudits of the players. A suitable reply was also made on this occasion.

In addition to the weekly re-unions of the Patients, six public concerts were given under the auspices of the constant friends of the Patients, the Directors of the Glasgow Abstiners' Union, by the *artistes* engaged by them for Saturday Evening Concerts. To the Chairman, to Mr. TOSH, to the Directors and Secretary of this Union, as well as to the ladies and gentlemen who gratuitously performed, the best thanks of the Directors are due. They would also acknowledge, with equal thankfulness, the able services of Mr. GEORGE ROY and party, Mr. ROBSON and party, Mr. MARTIN and instrumental party,

Mr. NEVEY, leader of the Maryhill Brass Band; Mr. M'CONNEL, leader of the Maryhill Flute Band, and Mr. SAUJEK, conductor of the band of the 31st L.R.V. The excellent bands referred to played music at different times on the grounds, which delighted the Patients. It should be mentioned that Mr. MARTIN, in addition to the performance of the instrumental band, composed of gentlemen amateurs, recited a series of comic tales, and gave an exhibition of a number of dissolving views of remarkable scenes by means of the oxy-hydrogen light and powerful lanterns. The hall was afterwards brilliantly illuminated by the same gas, which greatly gratified the Inmates. All these entertainments were extremely popular.

Before entering on the general question as to the finances of the Institution, it may be stated that, in consequence of the long and valued services and extra work of several of the Officials, a careful revision of their salaries was made by the Directors in the beginning of the year, resulting in their being raised to the maximum amount, and involving an additional expenditure of £235 per annum.

The certified abstract of the Treasurer's accounts exhibit the various branches of the income and expenditure for the year. From the funds left in their hands by their predecessors in office, and referred to in last Report, the Directors were enabled to make a further payment of £3,000 at Whitsunday last to account of the Asylum debt, thus bringing it down to £26,000. Towards the close of the year the funds received the welcome accession of £226:10s.5d., being (less expenses) one-third of the residue of the estate of the late Mr. ANDREW CUMMING, grain-merchant, Glasgow, charitably bequeathed by him

to the Institution. From this source, and from the saving in interest and house expenditure, a surplus has again arisen, which it will be for the new Directors to apply, if they should think fit, towards a further diminution of the debt. This debt hampers in many ways the operations of the Directors, preventing, for example, the erection of a chapel and recreation hall, which are urgently wanted. The Institution, therefore, will require the constant efforts of its friends to lighten it of its heavy burden.

The Directors would now thank the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee and their Sub-Committees for their unwearied exertions to benefit the Institution at all times.

The thanks of the Directors are also due to the House Visitors.

Finally, the Directors thank the Medical and Surgical Officers, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Superintendent of Ladies, the Matron of the East House, the Chaplain, and the other Officials of the Asylum, for their services during the past year.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, from 31st DECEMBER, 1868, to 31st DECEMBER, 1869.

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
To Balance due by Treasurer, per last Account,	£8	4	8	By House Expense,	..	..	..£11,428 17 5
" Board of Patients, received in 1869, ..	24,118	6	3	" Repairs and Improvements,	..	..	.. 2,352 14 10
" Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c. sold, ..	513	1	11	" House Furniture, Furnishings, Carpets, Blankets, &c.	..	..	.. 1,479 17 1
" Advances for Patients in 1868, received in 1869, ..	315	12	3	" Salaries, less Fees received,	..	..	.. 1,285 8 0
" Trustees of the late Andrew Cumming, Esq. one-third of Residue of his Estate, after deducting Legacy-Duty and Law Charges, ..	226	10	5	" Servants' Wages,	..	..	.. 2,992 7 6
" Interest on Deposit Account with National Bank, ..	£23	16	3	" Outlays for Patients during Quarter ending 31st December, 1869,	..	..	.. 379 9 9
" Do. do. with Union Bank, ..	22	11	10	" Cash Expended on Farm,	..	..	.. 258 9 7
" Drawn from National Bank in excess of Deposits,	209	16	1	" Do. on Garden,	..	..	.. 205 19 1
" Do. Union Bank, do.	240	0	0	" Scottish Provident Institution, in part of Heritable Bond,	..	..	.. 3,000 0 0
				" Do. Interest to 11th Nov. 1869,	..	..	.. 1,276 14 8
				" Miscellaneous Charges,	..	..	.. 1,009 16 10
				" Balance due by Treasurer,	..	..	.. 8 4 11
							£25,677 19 8

I have examined the Accounts of the Treasurer to the GLASGOW ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, for Year ending 31st December, 1869, of which the foregoing is Balance and Abstract, and find the same correctly stated and vouched.

33 RENFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW, 13th January, 1870.

JOHN E. WATSON, *Chartered Accountant.*

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

DURING THE YEAR 1869.

HOUSE EXPENSE, viz.

Butcher Meat,.....	£4,210	6	9
Meal, Barley, Peas, Salt, &c.....	646	4	8
Flour, and Bakers' Wages,.....	1,279	15	5
Groceries,.....	886	9	9
Milk,.....	710	0	11
Butter and Cheese,.....	756	6	7
Potatoes,.....	182	17	5
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry,.....	589	3	1
Medicines,	108	4	7
Coal and Coke,.....	710	7	1
Gas-Light and Candles,.....	333	14	3
Soap and Soda,.....	185	15	4
Water-Rent since 17th November 1868,.....	198	6	0
Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, and Beer,.....	598	13	0
Fruit,.....	32	12	7
	<hr/>		
	£11,428	17	5
	<hr/>		

SALARIES, viz.

Physician-Superintendent,.....	£ 800	0	0
Deduct Fees received,.....	435	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£364	5	0
Treasurer and Secretary,.....	300	0	0
Medical Assistants,.....	250	0	0
Chaplain,.....	80	0	0
Ladies' Superintendent,	100	0	0
Steward,.....	125	0	0
Surgeon,.....	50	8	0
Auditor,.....	15	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,285	8	0
	<hr/>		

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, viz.

Wages of Tradesmen,	£524	11	2
Timber,	122	7	10
Building Materials, &c.	46	17	10
Oils, Colours, &c.	42	1	6
Iron Castings,	17	4	10
Ironmongery,	80	19	7
Painting and Paper-hanging,	726	15	11
Plumbers' Materials,	58	1	0
Cost of Extending and Repairing Piggeries,	206	19	6
Do. Renewing Soil Pipes,	134	0	3
Do. Draining West Field,	111	14	2
Causewaying,	69	17	0
Wright Work,	38	14	0
Stakes and Rafters,	53	5	6
Drain Pipes,	27	15	2
Repairing Engine and New Steam Boiler,	23	15	9
Cooking Boilers,	18	1	0
Miscellaneous,	49	12	10
	<hr/> £2,352 14 10 <hr/>		

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c. viz.

House Furnishings,	£448	16	3
Furniture,	196	8	9
Blankets and Bed-Covers,	151	10	5
Carpets and Floor-Cloths,	141	6	4
Hair for Mattresses, &c.	97	14	7
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	160	14	3
China, Earthenware, &c.	48	12	8
Timber,	17	1	10
Wages of Tradesmen and Upholsterer,	203	8	6
Miscellaneous,	14	3	6
	<hr/> £1,479 17 1 <hr/>		

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, &c. viz.

Assessed Taxes, Income-Tax, Poor-Rates, &c.	£351	10	0
Books, Periodicals, and Stationery,	123	18	2
Printing and Advertising,	32	13	0
Postages and Incidents,	57	3	0
Insurance,	56	2	8
Tolls, Carriage Hires, and Stabling,	86	10	6
Rent of Room for Directors' Meetings in Town,	15	0	0
Subscriptions to Reading Club, Stirling's Library, and Glasgow Public Library,	8	12	0
Price of Two Carriage Horses,	103	0	0
Repairing Carriages and Saddlery,	53	13	6
For taking Charge of Parcels in Town,	27	0	0
Law Expense,	28	7	3
Miscellaneous,	66	6	9
	<hr/> £1,009 16 10 <hr/>		

REPORT
BY
THE PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT,
TO THE DIRECTORS,
For 1869.

IN submitting my Twenty - First Annual Medical Report on the condition of the Institution committed to my care, I beg to state that the number of Patients of all classes, including voluntary Patients, in both houses on the 31st December, 1868, was 589, of whom there were 309 males and 280 females. There have been admitted since that date 320, including voluntary Patients, viz.—177 males and 143 females. The total number treated was 909, from which, after deducting the number discharged and dead, it will be seen that, on the last day of the year, 545 Patients remained in the Asylum.

The number of cases treated in 1869, compared with
1868, was.....909 to 874.

The number cured,.....156 to 132.

The number relieved,.....131 to 84.

The number of deaths,..... 77 to 65.

The average daily number treated,.....585 to 580.

The highest number at any time during the year was 608; the lowest 545. The foregoing comparison of the two years shows that, in 1869, the number of cases treated

was 35 more, the number of cures was 24 more, the number relieved was 47 more, and the number of deaths 12 more than in 1868.

ADMISSIONS.—The number of admissions in 1869 was 5 more than in 1868; of the total number of 318 admitted, there were 175 males, being 12 more, and 143 females, being 7 fewer than in 1868. In that year the males were 12 less, and the females 9 less than in 1867.

Of the total admissions in 1869, the proportion of cases of acute mania was again high, being 58·49 per cent.; in 1868 it was 58·785 per cent., the proportion in both years being considerably in excess of the four previous years. In 1868 the males and females of this class were precisely equal; in 1869 the males numbered 102 and the females 84. The proportion of cases of melancholia and monomania was 22·3 of the whole, and of dementia and imbecility 19·496 of the whole. The increased proportion in the last two years of cases of acute mania, and the diminution at the same time of cases of melancholia, monomania, and dementia, are to be regarded as a measure of the curability of the Patients admitted during that period, since all experience proves that the most violent form of mental disorder is that which most readily yields to medical treatment, whilst the most obstinate and tedious phases of the disease occur in the other classes.

The following comparison of per centages (less decimals) exhibits the variations, during the last five years, in the annual proportion of cases included in the three-fold category:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Acute Mania,.....	45 ...	49 ...	52 ...	58 ...	58
Melancholia and Monomania,	42 ...	25 ...	24 ...	21 ...	22
Dementia and Imbecility,	11 ...	25 ...	21 ...	16 ...	19

Of the cases admitted during the year, one was that of a man who had been deprived of the greater part of his legs below the knees by a railway accident in America. Another was that of an interesting idiot boy about ten years of age, who is now greatly improved. I hope that the authorities of the parish to which he belongs will immediately have him placed in the Institution at Larbert, where his training would not only conduce to some further degree of mental development, but enable him ultimately to do something in the way of self-support.

CAUSES.—Frequent allusion has been made in the Annual Reports, to the difficulty of obtaining reliable information from the relatives or guardians of Patients, as to the causes of the attack of insanity, although it is obvious that the want of accurate knowledge on this subject must not only seriously interfere with the treatment in particular cases, but must also deprive the patient, on recovering, of the benefit of that medical advice which might tend to avert or mitigate a recurrence of the malady. The results of the attack are not unusually put forward as the cause. In many instances the alleged causes are a mere approximation to the truth, and require to be received with the same caution as the statements often made in regard to the duration of the malady.

Although Table IV., showing the apparent or supposed causes of insanity in the Patients admitted, exhibits an unusual diversity of assigned causes, it has still the characteristic defect of previous tables of this nature in leaving a large proportion of the number unaccounted for. Of the 318 admissions, 115, or 36 per cent. of the whole, are not accounted for; in 1868, the per centage

was 37; in 1867, it was 44; and in 1866 it was not less than 56. The largest numbers, it appears from the table, originate in religious excitement, 11; epilepsy, 16; general paralysis, 23; intemperance, 24; hereditary and predisposition from previous attacks, with various exciting circumstances, 55. The hereditary tendency, even to avitism, has been particularly well marked in several cases. A daughter was admitted whose mother had been insane. The latter had also two sons, one of whom, in a paroxysm of madness, killed the other, and lately died in Perth Penitentiary. One Patient, the daughter referred to, had an illegitimate son, an idiot, who had been a Patient in Gartnavel before the admission of his mother.

Of the 24 cases due to intemperance, 21 were males and only 3 females; in the preceding year the total was 21, of whom only 1 was a female. The predominance of male over female inebriates is constant on a comparison of years; in the last five years the number of males was 95, of females 24. There is reason to apprehend that a number of the cases admitted, arising from intemperance, are every year ascribed to other causes, and recorded accordingly.

On a former occasion I alluded to the necessity of an Asylum for *inebriates* being added to our public institutions, and I have been confirmed in the opinion then expressed, by the subsequent observation of the cases passing under my view. There must be few persons in private life who have not been cognizant of individuals of both sexes, and in every social grade, whose condition urgently required such control and care as an hospital of this description ought to supply. It is earnestly to be hoped that, in compliance with a growing public opinion

on the subject, the Legislature will take the matter in hand, and pass an act for the safe keeping and special treatment of inebriates.

The cases ascribed to epilepsy are 4 more than in the last Report. The tables of epileptic seizures give a sad view of the sufferings to which this hopeless class of Patients are exposed. Indeed, there are few Patients admitted into the Asylum who are more to be sympathised with than the epileptics, and the morbidly apprehensive, unless it be those persons who imagine that they are guilty of great crimes, that they are lost to all eternity, or have committed "the unpardonable sin." In these there is generally great weariness of life, and a desire to be rid of it. The affliction of a large majority of the former is nearly as little amenable to medical treatment, as the terrors of fear of the latter usually are to reason and persuasion. Patients of both classes, however, have been restored, and others have had their condition ameliorated in some degree during the year.

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Of the total number of admissions, 175 were males, 143 were females. The unmarried were 144, the married 128, the widowed 33. The social condition of 13 could not be ascertained. The married and widowed amounted to 161, being together in excess of the unmarried by 17. In the year 1868 the married and widowed were 30 more than the unmarried; and in 1867 the majority was 20; but this is by no means a general result, as in some years previous to those mentioned the excess was on the side of the unmarried. But, on comparing the sexes of the widowed class, there is a constant disparity from year to year, showing a remark-

able preponderance on the side of widows, no doubt resulting from the less advantageous circumstances in which the bereaved wife is left to buffet alone the hardships of her lot, than those of the bereaved husband. The widowed males were to the widowed females last year 9 to 24; in 1868 the numbers were 12 to 75; in 1867, 13 to 24; in 1866, 9 to 24. A contrary result recurs with nearly the same instructive uniformity in the proportion of cases of insanity in unmarried males and females, the balance here being decidedly in favour of the females; thus last year the females were 61, the males 83; in 1868, females 57, males 72. A similar result has been evolved from the statistics of the last nine years, with the single exception of 1862, when the males were equal in number with the females. On comparing the sexes in the married class during the last ten years, the majority is sometimes on the one side, sometimes on the other, the general result being against the males, who, within the decade, numbered 536, whilst the females were only 468. It may be inferred, therefore, in a general way, that in the married state cases of insanity are pretty equally distributed between the sexes; while in the state of celibacy, the males furnish a larger proportion than the females.

AGE.—The 318 admissions yield 255 between the age of 25 and 55, being 80 per cent. of the entire number. Between 25 and 30 years occurs the largest number, 53; of which there were 36 males and 17 females. Between 40 and 45 years the cases were 43, including 23 males and 20 females. Between 30 and 50 years the males were 115, and the females 78. From 50 to 55 years

there were 12 males and 13 females; from 55 to 60 years there were 7 males and 4 females; from 60 to 75 there were 10 males and 8 females. Under 20 years there was only 1 male to 13 females. Taking the aggregate of the last five years, the males under 20 were 30 in number, and the females 46. Within the same period the cases between 20 and 25 years were nearly equally divided between the sexes, the numbers in 1869 being 18 males and 19 females; 1868, 24 males and 18 females; 1867, 17 males and 17 females; 1866, 17 males and 17 females; 1865, 18 males and 18 females. The oldest Patient last year, a female, had reached the age of 85.

OCCUPATION.—Table V. supplies a list of 83 different occupations, distributed over 175 male Patients; and 143 female Patients have ascribed to them 23 occupations. Except in so far as they may be regarded as indicating the social position and character of certain classes of Patients, unskilled labourers for example, the list of avocations throws little or no reliable light on the causes and occasions of insanity. Viewed over a series of years, the most obvious inference to be drawn from these lists is the melancholy one, that no profession or condition affords an immunity from the attacks of mental disorder. By much the greatest number of any one avocation is that of the unskilled labourers, 37; with whom may be associated the miners, 12; making together 49. The class of labourers uniformly takes the lead in point of number; from 1864 to 1869, they have appeared respectively as follows, viz. 21, 23, 34, 30, 26, 37. After the labourers and miners there follow, on this occasion, merchants, 6; shoemakers, 5; weavers, 5; clerks, 4; blacksmiths, boilermakers,

joiners, and masons, 3 each. The remaining cases occur under smaller numbers.

There is from year to year a considerable uniformity in the principal occupations of the female Patients, the largest proportion constantly recurring under the classes of housewives, domestic servants, and sempstresses. From the vast number of females in our populous community to whom these and kindred occupations afford the means of livelihood, a considerable proportion of the female Patients sent to the Asylum might naturally be expected to be drawn from these three categories; but whatever may be due to mere numerical proportions, it is but too manifest, from these persistent majorities, that not a little of the causes of insanity is also to be ascribed to the hardships and anxieties, probably also to the temptations, incident to laborious, wasting, precarious, and often ill-requited female occupation. For several years the housewives have stood highest in the list; on the present occasion they give place to the domestic servants, who have usually held the second place; the housewives number 23, and the domestic servants 29. The various kinds of needleworkers, 10, being grouped under the class of sempstresses, as in former tables, the relative numbers may be added to those of the three previous years, as follows:—

	Housewives.		Domestic Servants.		Sempstresses.
1866,	29	.....	14	.....	10
1867,	54	.....	24	.....	14
1868,	46	.....	20	.....	13
1869,	23	.....	29	.....	10

The housewives in 1868 constituted upwards of 30 per cent. of the whole females; in 1869 their proportion was reduced to 16 per cent. In 1868 the domestic ser-

vants were upwards of 13 per cent.; in 1869 their proportion had risen to 20 per cent. Millworkers in both years were equal, viz. 11. The four classes of housewives, domestic servants, needleworkers, and millworkers, number in all 73, or 51 per cent. of the entire 143 females. The number recorded as ladies on this occasion is 13; in the preceding year it was 6.

ADMISSIONS IN EACH QUARTER.—In former years the only approximation to anything like a uniform result in this department of our annual statistics, was the indication of a slight tendency to an increase in the number of admissions in the third quarter, from July to September. The present table shows that, in that quarter the admissions were 75, being only 1 more than in the previous quarter, from April to June, 74; whereas the largest number of admissions in any one quarter, 89, was in the three months from January to March inclusive, which, in the previous year, showed the lowest number, 54. The largest number in 1868 was in the third quarter, which in 1869 yielded 1 more than the number in the least productive quarter. The fourth quarter in the present Report shows the second highest, and the first quarter the highest number of the year. In short, the results of the present returns are nearly a complete reversal of those of the previous year, proving conclusively that the number of admissions is not influenced by the seasons.

DISMISSALS.—The number of Patients dismissed cured was 156, and the number relieved was 131, being together more than two-thirds of the 318 admissions. The cures

were 49 per cent. of the admissions, being 7 per cent. more than in the two previous years. The per centage of cures upon the whole number treated, viz. 909, is 17·16; upon 364 cases treated to a conclusion, 42·85. In 1868, the corresponding proportions were—whole number treated, 874; per centage of cures, 15·10; upon 285 cases treated to a conclusion, 46·31. The proportion of cases of acute mania was as usual in the ascendant, being 73·2 of the whole cures, exclusive of cases relieved. In the year 1868, the proportion was 74 per cent.; in 1867, it was also 74 per cent., being in that year 6 per cent. greater than in 1866. The cures of cases of dementia, melancholia, and monomania, 41 in all, constituted 26·79 of the whole cures in 1869; in 1868, the same three classes yielded 34 cases, or 25·7 per cent. of the whole cures; and in 1867, the number yielded by the same classes was—36 cures, or 25·5 per cent. of the whole. While the proportion of cures of acute mania, in 1869, was 1 per cent. less than in 1868; the proportion of cures in the united classes of dementia, melancholia, and monomania, in 1869, was 1 per cent. more than in 1868. It is of primary importance to keep before the public the lesson inculcated by the table showing the previous duration of insanity in those cured. The unvarying deduction from this instructive table, year by year, is that the chances of recovery from insanity are immensely increased by resorting promptly to medical treatment. Thus, of the 153 cures, no fewer than 73 were effected under one week, 21 under two weeks, and 10 under one month. Of those who recovered within one week, 48 were males and 25 females; under two weeks, 8 males and 13 females.

As regards the age of those recovered, only 2 were

under 20 years; 17 were under 25; 27 were under 30; 19 under 35; 12 under 40; 24 under 45; and the remaining 46 (less 4 unknown) occur between the age of 50 and 75, at which advanced age there were two recoveries, 1 male and 1 female.

The length of residence in the Asylum of the Patients cured was, in—

111 Cases under.....	Six Months.
31 Cases under.....	Twelve Months.
7 Cases under.....	Two Years.
4 Cases under.....	Three Years.

Of the entire number of recoveries, 30 were cases of predisposition from previous attacks; 8 were of the same nature, with a hereditary tendency; and 17 were from intemperance.

Some of the Patients discharged cured were very obstinate cases, and at first appeared to be incurable. Although many others were not cured, and continue beyond all hope of recovery, much has been done to alleviate their condition, and render them as comfortable as their hapless circumstances admit of. Amongst the Patients discharged relieved were some who recovered entirely after they left; and had they not been prematurely removed they would have added to our number of cures. Many also were chronic cases, such as those sent to the Town's Hospital, and of whose recovery there was no hope. A male Patient, while working on the grounds, escaped. After the lapse of two months he returned to the Asylum of his own accord, having in the meantime travelled several hundred miles, and been considerably reduced in strength, in consequence of his elopement. He is accounted for under the head of relieved. His mother had been for years a Patient in this Asylum.

SUICIDAL CASES.—No fewer than 107 suicidal Patients were admitted, being included in the total number. This is a large proportion, and the attempts of many of them at self-destruction were of a most determined description. A considerable number had attempted to commit suicide before they were sent to the Asylum, and not only were severely injured in the throat and other parts of the body, but were extremely enfeebled and emaciated besides. A female Patient, before admission, was for a long period in the habit of swallowing a large quantity of laudanum daily, in order to soothe her nerves and obtain sleep. At length all that she could obtain of the drug failed in its effect, rest and sleep were denied her, and her mind gave way, when she made repeated attempts on her life, and had very nearly succeeded before this tendency was discovered.

DEATHS.—The deaths amounted to 77, including 40 males and 37 females, and exceeding the mortality of 1868 by 12.

In 38 Cases the form of Insanity was Dementia.

In 28 Cases the form of Insanity was Mania.

In 10 Cases the form was Melancholia and Monomania.

Of the deaths, 6 occurred under 25 years of age; 16 between 30 and 35; 20 between 40 and 45; 18 between 50 and 55; 9 between 60 and 65; and 8 between 70 and 75. As regards the length of residence of the deceased in the Asylum,—26 had been under 9 months; 6 under 1 year; 14 under 2 years; 15 under 3 years; 12 under 12 years; 2 under 17 years; and 2 under 29 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—It is owing to the hopeless charac-

ter of many of the cases admitted into the East House, where the poor Patients are treated, that the mortality this year is above the average. A table showing the condition of the Patients admitted during the year indicates that a great proportion of the cases were in *extremis*, or bordering on that state, and speedily sank, notwithstanding the care bestowed upon them. Nor could it be otherwise, for when received many were emaciated and debilitated in the last degree, had sloughing bed sores, and the cuticle so devitalised that mere contact produced blisters. A female who was in this state was also in the last stage of phthisis, yet by the utmost care she was enabled to survive sixteen days. The *post mortem* examination showed the lungs to be completely disorganised, with large cavities containing pus. The abdominal viscera were healthy, but totally destitute of fat.

One Patient died on the evening of his admission; another within thirty-six hours; a third within forty-eight hours; some within a few days; and altogether sixteen succumbed within a month, and three more within two months. Some were received from the hovels or dens of houses so graphically described by the Commissioner of the *North British Daily Mail* in the columns of that journal. In order to prevent the introduction of disease into our community as a consequence of admitting these patients, their clothing had to be subjected immediately to the action of the hot-air chamber, while they themselves personally required a similarly prompt sanitary treatment.

The chief factors of the mortality this year have been diseases of the head and chest. Under the class of cere-

bral or spinal diseases the deaths are 55; under thoracic disease, 15; abdominal disease, 4; other causes, 3. The deaths are, to the total number treated, 8·47 per cent.; total treated to a conclusion, 21·15 per cent.; and to the admissions, 24·06 per cent.

TREATMENT.—The treatment pursued in the Asylum, and which may be classed under the heads medical, moral, physical, and intellectual, offers no point of novelty as compared with the practice described in former Reports. Every case of insanity presents a study of itself. The source of the mental malady is in the disordered state of the organ of the mind—the brain. By the use of appropriate remedies, the bodily disease, which is the cause of the distempered intellect, requires to be removed, and the physical functions restored to healthy action. In a large proportion of the cases sent to the Asylum, the attack of insanity is simply a result of debility, and demands corresponding treatment. Nearly all the poor Patients are, at the time of admission, worn out by bodily disease, or thoroughly exhausted by long-continued neglect, by drunkenness, by debauchery, or starvation, and require a much more generous diet, and a more stimulating treatment, than would be necessary for sane persons. The preternatural excitement is an unfailing indication of weakness in cases of acute mania, the morbid anxiety in those of melancholia, and the sleeplessness, the restlessness, the irritability accompanying many other phases of mental disease, have all a tendency to wear out the tissues of the system with greater rapidity than they can be nourished by the most liberal scale of diet. In one very peculiar case, the Surgeon,

Dr. FLEMING, administered morphia hypodermically with beneficial effects. The exhibition of parrishes, syrup of the phosphates, and of the mineral acids, with cod-liver oil, did much good; the latter, especially in cases of weak chest, were the most certain of the remedies employed in strengthening the system, and enabling it gradually to overcome the mental disorder, or to alleviate it where recovery could not be looked for. Many of the Patients took the oil readily, when they refused every other kind of medicine.*

In the treatment of a great number of the Patients admitted, much difficulty was experienced from the debilitated state of their health, and especially from their refusal of all kinds of food and medicine. Even when their aversion to food had been overcome, their repugnance to medicine continued to the very last, whether they improved, recovered, or died.

In the male divisions forced alimentation had to be resorted to 1,240 times, and in the female divisions 806 times. A single application of the tube of the stomach-pump was, in a number of the cases, all that was required. In one case where this instrument was employed, the stomach invariably rejected milk when introduced, but retained everything else. It was afterwards discovered

* Since this Report was put to press, I have tried the hydrate of chloral in syrup in many cases, and with benefit as a hypnotic. It did not affect the pupils at all; with certain cases under forty grains it had no power. This dose generally procured seven or eight hours sleep. The moment the patients awoke, however, they were just as miserable or excited as if they had not taken it. When it failed, as it sometimes did, opiates were administered for a night or two, and then the hydrate of chloral was resumed with effect. No injurious consequences followed from its use. From what we have observed, we have a favourable opinion of the drug, and intend to persevere in prescribing it for the patients.

that the Patient never could take this article of diet with impunity.

While the physical treatment of insanity is of primary importance, moral and intellectual appliances are also brought into play with great advantage. The regular observance of Divine Worship is highly beneficial to many of the Patients, by soothing their minds, by withdrawing their attention from their own brooding sorrows or delusions, by purifying their affections and elevating their hopes. In addition to the services of the Chaplain, many of the Patients are visited by their own ministers, and the Roman Catholic priest at Maryhill attends particularly to the members of his church.

The garden and farm provide healthful recreation and suitable occupation for a certain number of Patients, and trades and other kinds of work within doors supply the same to many more.

The use of our own library, and access to three libraries in the City, afford ample resources for intellectual pursuits, whilst an adequate supply of journals and newspapers keeps the Inmates *au courant* with the progress of events in the outer world. The fact is, without newspapers we could not get on at all. They are as necessary for, and as highly prized by, very many of the Patients as by the people at large. One gentleman Patient takes charge of the books, orders them regularly from town, and attends to their distribution and collection *con amore*. A few are very great readers, and enjoy themselves much in the perusal and study of literary works for many hours daily; one of whom can get little relief to his sufferings or peace to his mind excepting during the time when he is so employed.

Visits to the city, exhibitions, concerts, pic-nics, excursions, walks, and drives, have all conduced to the welfare and happiness of the Inmates. The amusements are always welcomed, and permission to attend them is highly prized.

GENERAL HEALTH.—Notwithstanding the number and diversity of feeble, sickly, and helpless Patients, there has been no unusual sickness. No epidemic or endemic disease has appeared; and it is matter of deep thankfulness that the general health of the Inmates has been good.

In several departments of both houses, the capacity has been strained to the utmost, for the reception of Patients, and some who should have been in the West House had to be received into the East House.

From arrangements in progress, we hope soon to have more room for certain classes of Patients, who most require additional space.

MEDICAL VISITS.—In my Report for 1867, I alluded to our plan of visiting the Patients, and I have now only to observe that it has been continued regularly and with advantage.

The early visits of the Medical Officers to the male divisions, between six and eight in the mornings, enable certain invalids to be relieved timeously by the catheter, and other means adopted for their comfort, before the beginning of the ordinary visit to both sexes at ten o'clock. The consultations follow after the conclusion of the ordinary visit, and also after the evening visit, which begins at six o'clock. Some of the nurses in the

female divisions have been taught to use the catheter, and can perform this operation well.

There has been no change in the staff this year.

It is due to those Officers and Servants who have faithfully devoted themselves to their work, that I should testify to their efficiency in the performance of their duty, and thank them for their fidelity.

I have to tender my personal acknowledgments to the Directors of 1869, and especially to the gentlemen of the Weekly Committee, who have at all times given their earnest attention to the varied interests of the Institution. For the confidence, counsel, and kindness, which I have received at their hands, I am unable adequately to thank them. Like their predecessors in office on several occasions, the Directors of this year, unsolicited by me, most generously added to my income and comfort. I cannot but feel deeply grateful for such unexpected kindness. With their cordial aid my labour has been lightened and rendered easy, compared to what it would have been without such invaluable assistance.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Dr. FLEMING for his attention to the Asylum during my absence on the Continent, and also for other services cheerfully rendered.

I cordially unite with the Directors in thanking the gentlemen of the Abstainers' Union, and their very efficient Secretary, for their continued kindness to the Inmates; and likewise the professional ladies and gentlemen engaged by them for the Saturday Evening Concerts, for coming to Gartnavel gratuitously and repeatedly during the season, and even in the most inclement winter weather, to entertain the Patients. I must say of all

these parties that they deserve well of the community for what they have done, and continue to do, for the Institution. And I would fain hope that, by an accession of funds, the Directors may be able to see their way to remunerate the artistes who may visit us for the same benevolent purpose on future occasions.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the distinguished services of Mr. GEORGE ROY, and thanking every one of the ladies and gentlemen, not forgetting the bowlers and cricketers, who contributed to the innocent enjoyment of the Patients during the year.

ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Physician-Superintendent.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
GARTNAVEL, 31st December, 1869.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

The TABLES for 1870 will be Constructed somewhat differently from the following, in order to make them more in harmony with those published elsewhere.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remained on 31st December 1868, . . .	309	280	589
Admitted since, . . .	177	143	320
TOTAL, . . .	<u>486</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>909</u>
Dismissed Cured, . . .	87	69	156
" Relieved, . . .	52	79	131
Died, . . .	40	37	77
TOTAL, . . .	<u>179</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>364</u>
Remaining on 31st December 1869, . . .	307	238	545
TOTAL TREATED, . . .	<u>486</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>909</u>
Average Daily Numbers, . . .	<u>318</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>585</u>
Highest number on any one day of the year, 19th February 1869, . . .	324	284	608
Lowest number on any one day, on 31st December 1869, . . .	307	238	545

II.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Idiocy and Imbecility,	1	1	2
Dementia,	34	26	60
Mania, Acute,	102	84	186
Melancholia,	12	12	24
Monomania,	26	20	46
TOTAL,	175	143	318

Table 2.—Showing the Social Condition of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Unmarried,	83	61	144
Married,	75	53	128
Widowed,	9	24	33
Unknown,	8	5	13
TOTAL,	175	143	318

Voluntary Patients not included here or where the number is stated to be 318.

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Admitted.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 20 Years,	1	13	14
" 25 "	18	19	37
" 30 "	36	17	53
" 35 "	24	17	41
" 40 "	19	9	28
" 45 "	23	20	43
" 50 "	13	15	28
" 55 "	12	13	25
" 60 "	7	4	11
" 65 "	6	5	11
" 70 "	3	0	3
" 75 "	1	3	4
" 85 "	0	1	1
Unknown,	12	7	19
TOTAL,	175	143	318

*Table 4.—Showing the (apparent or supposed) Cause of
Insanity in those Admitted.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Acquisition of Money,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Amenorrhœa,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Attendance at Revival Meetings,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Bodily Disease,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" and General Paralysis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Child-Birth,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Congenital,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Death of Husband,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Deranged Health and Anxiety,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Desertion of Husband,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Disappointment about Money,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" " and Religion,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Disappointment and Excitement in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Dispute with Neighbours, and Hereditary Pre- disposition, }	0 ...	1 ...	1
Domestic Troubles,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Domestic Difference and General Paralysis,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Epilepsy,	13 ...	3 ...	16
" and supposed Fall when a Child,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Excitement arising from Business Matters,	3 ...	0 ...	3
" during a Religious Revival,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" of Marriage,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Fatigue and Anxiety,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Family Bereavement,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Fright,	0 ...	2 ...	2
" and Exhaustion,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Fever,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Fear of Deserved Imprisonment,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Failure in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
General Paralysis,	18 ...	5 ...	23
Grief,	1 ...	0 ...	1
General Debility,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Hereditary,	2 ...	1 ...	3
Carry forward,	48 ...	29 ...	77

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought forward,</i> . . .	48 ...	29 ...	77
Hereditary, and Predisposition from previous attacks, }	2 ...	10 ...	12
" and Disease,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" and Wife's Death,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Injury to Head,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Intemperance,	21 ...	3 ...	24
" and Predisposition from previous attacks, }	0 ...	1 ...	1
" and Unsuccessful in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" and Injury to Head,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Jealousy, and Predisposition from previous attacks, }	1 ...	0 ...	1
Love,	0 ...	1 ...	1
" and Religion,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Masturbation,	5 ...	0 ...	5
Mismanagement in Child-Birth,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Monetary Excitement,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Not Known,	61 ...	54 ...	115
Overflow of Blood to Head,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Over-Mental Exertion,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Over-Excitement,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Over-Exertion,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Pecuniary Embarrassment,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Predisposition from previous attacks,	13 ...	21 ...	34
" and Religion,	1 ...	0 ...	1
" and Heat, and Excitement attending Markets, }	1 ...	0 ...	1
Puerperal,	0 ...	9 ...	9
Quarrel and other Circumstances,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Religious Excitement,	5 ...	6 ...	11
Religion and Masturbation,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Senile Decay,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Sunstroke,	1 ...	0 ...	1
The Unfortunate State of his Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Want of Work and Masturbation,	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,	<u>175</u> ...	<u>143</u> ...	<u>318</u>

Table 5.—Showing the Occupation of those Admitted.

MALES.							
Agent,	1			<i>Brought forward,</i>		59	
Actor,	1			Labourers,		37	
Agricultural Servant,	1			Land-Surveyor,		1	
Architect,	1			Law-Clerk,		1	
Bank Clerk,	1			Lithographer,		1	
Bakers,	2			Masons,		3	
Blacksmiths,	3			Master-Joiner,		1	
Bootclosers,	2			Merchants,		6	
Boilermakers,	3			Miners,		12	
Broker,	1			No Occupation,		1	
Builder,	1			Packing-Box Maker,		1	
Cabinetmaker,	1			Painter,		1	
Caulkers,	2			Pavior,		1	
Carters,	2			Platelayer,		1	
Chain-Tester,	1			Plumbers,		2	
Cloth-Lapper,	1			Police-Constable,		1	
Clerks,	4			Porter,		1	
Coachbuilder,	1			Press-Printer,		1	
Cooper,	1			Printer,		1	
Confectioner,	1			Puddler,		1	
Dealer,	1			Rivetter,		1	
Designer,	1			Sailmaker,		1	
Draper,	1			Seamen,		2	
Draper's Assistant,	1			Sheep-Farmer,		1	
Dyer,	1			Sheriff-Officer,		1	
Editor,	1			Shoemakers,		5	
Engineers,	2			Shingler,		1	
Equestrians,	2			Storeman,		1	
Factor,	1			Surfaceman,		1	
Farmer,	1			Tailors,		2	
Farm-Worker,	1			Tanner,		1	
Fireman,	1			Tax-Surveyor,		1	
Fishermen,	2			Teacher,		1	
Gardener,	1			Tinsmith,		1	
Gasfitter,	1			Toll-Keeper,		1	
Grocers,	2			Traveller,		1	
Groom,	1			Umbrella Manufacturer,		1	
Hammerman,	1			Unknown,		11	
Hawker,	1			Upholsterer,		1	
Ink-Manufacturer,	1			Vansman,		1	
Insurance-Agent,	1			Yarn-Agent,		1	
Joiners,	3			Weavers,		5	
<i>Carry forward,</i>	59			<i>TOTAL,</i>		175	
FEMALES.							
Bag-Sewer,	1			<i>Brought forward,</i>		84	
Biscuit Packer,	1			Machine-Worker,		1	
Cook,	1			Mill-Workers,		11	
Confection Workers,	2			Milliner,		1	
Dealer,	1			No Occupation,		11	
Domestics,	29			Powerloom-Weavers,		4	
Dressmakers,	2			Pupil Teacher,		1	
Farm-Servant,	1			Seamstress,		1	
Farm-Labourer,	1			Sewers,		4	
Housekeepers,	8			Staymaker,		1	
Housewives,	23			Unknown,		17	
Ironer,	1			Warehouse-Workers,		2	
Ladies,	13			Washer,		1	
<i>Carry forward,</i>	84			Winders,		4	
				<i>TOTAL,</i>		143	

Table 6.—Showing the Number of Admissions in each Month of the Year 1869.

							MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
January,	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	...	9	...	32
February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	...	13	...	28
March,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	...	18	...	29
											— 89
April,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	...	8	...	15
May,	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	...	9	...	25
June,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	..	15	...	34
											— 74
July,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	...	14	...	31
August,	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	...	11	...	26
September,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	...	7	...	18
											— 75
October,	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	...	19	...	31
November,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	...	14	...	33
December,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	...	6	...	16
											— 80
											—
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.					<u>318</u>

III.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS DISMISSED CURED.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those Cured.

							MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Dementia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	...	5	...	10
Mania,	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	...	51	...	112
Melancholia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	...	7	...	18
Monomania,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	...	5	...	13
											—
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>85</u>	...	<u>68</u>	...	<u>153</u>

Table 2.—Showing the previous Duration of Insanity in those Cured.

							MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	...	25	...	73
" 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	...	13	...	21
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	6	...	8
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	...	3	...	10
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	...	2	...	6
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	3	...	5
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	2	...	2
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
" 11 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	...	3	...	4
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	1	...	3
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	...	1	...	1
Unknown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	...	8	...	19
											—
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>85</u>		<u>68</u>		<u>153</u>

Table 3.—Showing the Ages of those Cured.

								MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
Under 20 Years,	2	...	6	...	8
" 25	"	11	...	6	...	17
" 30	"	18	...	9	...	27
" 35	"	14	...	5	...	19
" 40	"	6	...	6	...	12
" 45	"	11	...	13	...	24
" 50	"	4	...	8	...	12
" 55	"	7	...	6	...	13
" 60	"	2	...	2	...	4
" 65	"	6	...	3	...	9
" 70	"	2	...	0	...	2
" 75	"	1	...	1	...	2
Unknown,	1	...	3	...	4
TOTAL,							85		68		153

Table 4.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Cured.

						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.		
Under 2 Weeks,	0	...	1	...	1
" 3 "	7	...	1	...	8
" 1 Month,	14	...	10	...	24
" 2 Months,	18	...	17	...	35
" 3 "	7	...	13	...	20
" 4 "	4	...	7	...	11
" 5 "	5	...	2	...	7
" 6 "	3	...	2	...	5
" 7 "	7	...	2	...	9
" 8 "	4	...	2	...	6
" 9 "	2	...	4	...	6
" 10 "	2	...	2	...	4
" 11 "	1	...	1	...	2
" 1 Year,	4	...	0	...	4
" 2 Years,	5	...	2	...	7
" 3 "	2	...	2	...	4
TOTAL,						85	...	68	...	153

Table 5.—Showing the Causes of Insanity in those Cured.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Acquisition of Money,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Amenorrhœa,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Chorea,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Confinement,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Death of Husband,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Disappointment about Money,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Drink, and Predisposition from previous attacks,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Epilepsy,	4 ...	0 ...	4
Excitement of Marriage,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Excitement arising from Business Matters,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Excessive Mental Work,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Family Bereavement,	0 ...	3 ...	3
Fatigue and Anxiety,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Failure in Business,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Paralysis, slight,	2 ...	0 ...	2
General Debility,	0 ...	2 ...	2
Grief, Hereditary and Predisposition from previous attacks,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Hereditary and Predisposition from previous attacks,	1 ...	6 ...	7
Intemperance,	15 ...	2 ...	17
" and Injury to Head,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Masturbation,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Monetary Excitement,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Not Known,	29 ...	23 ...	52
Overflow of Blood to Head,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Puerperal,	0 ...	4 ...	4
Pecuniary Embarrassment,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Predisposition from previous attacks,	12 ...	18 ...	30
Previous Position in Life,	2 ...	0 ...	2
Predisposition from previous attacks, and Religion,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Quarrel and other Circumstances,	1 ...	0 ...	1
Quarrel with Master,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Religious Excitement,	3 ...	2 ...	5
Senile Decay,	0 ...	1 ...	1
Various Circumstances,	0 ...	1 ...	1
TOTAL,	85 ...	68 ...	153

Table 6.—Showing the per Cent. of Cures upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

			PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	909	Cured, 156	{ 17·16 42·85 48·75
" " to a Conclusion,	364		
Admitted,	320		

IV.—TABLES RELATIVE TO PATIENTS WHO DIED DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Table 1.—Showing the Form of Insanity in those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Dementia,	23	15	38
Imbecility and Idiocy,	1	0	1
Mania,	13	15	28
Melancholia,	0	4	4
Monomania,	3	3	6
TOTAL,	40	37	77

Table 2.—Showing the Ages of those who Died.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 25 Years,	3	3	6
" 30 "	1	5	6
" 35 "	5	5	10
" 40 "	4	1	5
" 45 "	8	7	15
" 50 "	5	4	9
" 55 "	4	5	9
" 60 "	5	0	5
" 65 "	0	4	4
" 70 "	2	2	4
" 75 "	3	1	4
TOTAL,	40	37	77

Table 3.—Showing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those who Died.

							MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Week,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ...	3 ...	6
" 2 Weeks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 ...	2 ..	4
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 1 Month,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 2 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	2 ...	3
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	1 ...	2
" 6 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 7 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 8 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 9 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 1 Year,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 ...	3 ...	6
" 2 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 ...	6 ...	14
" 3 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 ...	6 ...	15
" 4 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 ...	1 ...	3
" 5 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 ...	2 ...	4
" 11 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	3 ...	4
" 12 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
" 17 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 ...	2 ...	2
" 23 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	0 ...	1 ...	1
" 29 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 ...	0 ...	1
TOTAL,							— 40 ... =	— 37 ... =	— 77 =

Table 4.—Showing the Causes of Death.

Permission Granted.—Ascertained by Post-Mortem Examination in
13 Male and 16 Female Cases—29.

CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Congestion, Softening, Effusion of Blood and Serum, and other Disease of Brain and its Membranes,	11	14	25
Disease of Brain and Liver,	1	0	1
Do. and Epilepsy,	1	0	1
Do. and Maniacal Exhaustion,	1	0	1
Do. and General Paresis,	12	4	16
Do. and Abscesses of the Gluteal Regions,	1	0	1
Do. and Senile Decay,	1	0	1
Do. and Lungs and Bladder,	0	1	1
Do. and Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	1	1	2
Do. and Consequences of Injury received from leaping over two-storey window before admission,	0	1	1
Disease of Membranes of Brain and Pericar- ditis,	1	0	1
Epilepsy,	3	0	3

THORACIC DISEASE.

Disease of Heart, Kidneys, and Brain,	0	1	1
Do. Lungs, and Brain,	0	5	5
Disease of Lungs,	2	5	7
Pleurisy,	1	0	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia,	1	0	1

ABDOMINAL DISEASE.

Disease of Bowels and Brain,	1	1	2
Disease of Liver,	0	1	1
Cancer of Uterus,	0	1	1

OTHER CAUSES.

Apnœa, accidental—a Paralytic Patient, when in the act of Chewing,	1	0	1
Exhaustion,	0	1	1
Senile Decay,	0	1	1
TOTAL,	40	37	77

Table 5.—Showing the per Cent. of Deaths upon the Total Number Treated; the Number Treated to a Conclusion; and the Number Admitted.

			PER CENT.
Total Number Treated,	909	Died,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8\cdot47 \\ 21\cdot15 \\ 24\cdot06 \end{array} \right.$
" " to a Conclusion,	364		
Admitted,	320		

V.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISMISSED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1869.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January,	14	7	21
February,	12	12	24
March,	14	14	28
April,	10	15	25
May,	9	13	22
June,	20	13	33
July,	17	35	52
August,	15	13	28
September,	16	9	25
October,	18	9	27
November,	12	26	38
December,	20	18	38
TOTAL,	177	184	361

VI.—SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF CURES AND DEATHS UPON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED TO A CONCLUSION,

From the Opening of the Asylum on 12th Dec. 1814 till 31st Dec. 1869.

		CURED.	PER CENT.
Total Number Treated to a Conclusion,	10,064	4,862	48·31
" " " "	10,064	1,745	17·34

TABLE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS

INCLUDED IN TABLE NO. I. GENERAL STATEMENT.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Remained on 31st December 1868,	0	2
Admitted since,	2	0
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL,	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Dismissed Cured,	2	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Remained on 31st December 1869,	0	1

SHOWING THE EDUCATION OF PAUPER
PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1869.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Can Read and Write,	99	30	129
Can Read only,	3	69	72
Can neither Read nor Write,	44	11	55
Unknown,	1	13	14
	<u>147</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>270</u>
TOTAL,	147	123	270

TABLE SHOWING THE BODILY HEALTH AND
CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Good or Ordinary,	19	36	55
Indifferent,	58	28	86
Indifferent and Reduced,	55	24	79
Bad and Exhausted,	38	40	78
Extremely Bad and Exhausted,	7	15	22
	<u>177</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>320</u>
TOTALS,	177	143	320

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY.

DATE.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.	DATE.	Total Female Admissions.	From Puerperal Causes.	Per Cent. on Female Total Admissions.
1845,	164	10	6	1859,	89	6	6·74
1846,	192	11	5·7	1860,	111	5	4·5
1850,	167	17	10·1	1861,	95	4	4·21
1851,	199	0	5	1862,	104	11	10·57
1852,	119	11	9·2	1863,	105	11	10·47
1853,	125	11	8	1864,	97	6	6·31
1854,	153	8	5·2	1865,	104	2	1·92
1855,	84	12	14·2	1866,	159	9	5·60
1856,	99	13	13·1	1867,	159	7	4·40
1857,	139	7	5·03	1868,	150	6	4
1858,	140	11	7·85	1869,	143	9	6·29

VIII.—INTEMPERANCE AS A CAUSE OF INSANITY,

Showing the Number of Male and Female Admissions from this Cause, compared with Total Number of Admissions, in each Year since 1824.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Admissions.	Per Cent.
1824,	..	..	..	75	..
1825,	2	..	2	75	2·6
1826,	..	..	..	72	..
1827,	1	..	1	72	1·33
1828,	2	1	3	88	3·40
1829,	3	4	7	84	8·3
1830,	2	1	3	84	3·57
1831,	2	2	4	89	4·49
1832,	..	1	1	97	1·03
1833,	5	2	7	83	8·43
1838,	18	13	31	117	26·49
1839,	19	5	24	128	18·75
1840,	12	8	20	149	13·42
1841,	22	8	30	157	19·10
1842,	27	19	46	199	23·11
1843,	21	10	31	327	9·48
1844,	39	14	53	290	18·27
1845,	57	33	90	364	24·72
1846,	63	37	105	414	25·36
1850,	42	29	71	393	18·06
1851,	33	21	54	259	20·84
1852,	34	22	56	266	21·05
1853,	48	17	65	319	20·37
1854,	27	18	45	240	18·75
1855,	26	7	33	201	16·41
1856,	19	13	32	217	14·73
1857,	26	18	44	287	15·34
1858,	15	13	28	267	10·43
1859,	15	12	27	204	13·28
1860,	13	4	17	204	8·33
1861,	22	8	30	211	14·21
1862,	8	9	17	196	8·67
1863,	10	4	14	225	6·22
1864,	22	28	28	224	12·5
1865,	15	4	19	238	7·98
1866,	21	7	28	339	8·25
1867,	16	9	25	334	7·47
1868,	20	1	21	313	6·70
1869,	23	4	27	320	8·43

IX.—Showing the NUMBER of PATIENTS annually ADMITTED
NUMBER who have been DISMISSED CURED, RELIEVED, and
its Opening, on 12th December 1814, till 31st December 1869,

YEAR.	ADMITTED DURING EACH YEAR.			REMAINED AT THE END OF EACH PRECEDING YEAR.			TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT DUR- ING EACH YEAR.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1814,.....	25	19	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815,.....	40	37	77	21	19	40	61	56	117
1816,.....	56	34	90	39	34	73	95	68	163
1817,.....	45	42	87	56	39	95	101	81	182
1818,.....	50	41	91	56	47	103	106	88	194
1819,.....	45	36	81	62	40	102	107	76	183
1820,.....	54	33	87	64	42	106	118	75	193
1821,.....	56	38	94	69	43	112	125	81	206
1822,.....	51	30	81	74	47	121	125	77	202
1823,.....	41	43	84	63	43	106	104	86	190
1824,.....	40	38	78	55	59	114	95	97	192
1825,.....	47	32	79	59	61	120	106	93	199
1826,.....	38	37	75	59	55	114	97	92	189
1827,.....	50	24	74	55	50	105	105	74	179
1828,.....	45	49	94	62	44	106	107	93	200
1829,.....	47	42	89	64	59	123	111	101	212
1830,.....	40	49	89	59	55	114	99	104	203
1831,.....	56	40	96	62	61	123	118	101	219
1832,.....	48	51	99	75	62	137	123	113	236
1833,.....	52	37	89	78	61	139	130	98	228
1834,.....	50	35	85	71	68	139	121	103	224
1835,.....	55	41	96	78	62	140	133	103	236
1836,.....	65	57	122	73	64	137	138	121	259
1837,.....	61	53	114	79	70	149	140	123	263
1838,.....	58	59	117	74	72	146	132	131	263
1839,.....	80	51	131	80	77	157	160	128	288
1840,.....	78	71	149	82	73	155	160	144	304
1841,.....	83	74	157	92	91	183	175	165	340
1842,.....	114	85	199	84	86	170	198	171	369
1843,.....	184	143	327	102	100	202	286	243	529
1844,.....	157	133	290	196	148	344	353	281	634
1845,.....	200	164	364	225	180	405	425	344	769
1846,.....	222	192	414	258	206	464	480	398	878
1847,.....	203	162	365	289	250	539	492	412	904
1848,.....	205	161	366	298	254	552	503	415	918
1849,.....	211	167	378	284	234	518	495	401	896
1850,.....	194	199	393	265	222	487	459	421	880
1851,.....	140	119	259	227	198	425	367	317	684
1852,.....	141	125	266	226	202	428	367	327	694
1853,.....	166	153	319	214	206	420	380	359	739
1854,.....	123	117	240	248	224	472	371	341	712
1855,.....	117	84	201	223	201	424	340	285	625
1856,.....	118	99	217	218	194	412	336	293	629
1857,.....	148	139	287	229	191	420	377	330	707
1858,.....	127	140	267	242	229	471	369	369	738
1859,.....	115	89	204	249	255	504	364	344	708
1860,.....	93	111	204	266	234	500	359	345	704
1861,.....	116	95	211	252	250	502	368	345	713
1862,.....	92	104	196	255	233	488	347	337	684
1863,.....	120	105	225	255	243	498	375	348	723
1864,.....	127	97	224	245	239	484	372	336	708
1865,.....	134	104	238	259	238	497	393	342	735
1866,.....	180	159	339	261	241	502	441	400	841
1867,.....	175	159	334	269	256	525	444	415	859
1868,.....	163	150	313	286	275	561	449	425	874
1869,.....	177	143	320	309	280	589	486	423	909
TOTAL,.....	5,718	4,891	10,609						

TOTAL as above,.....10,609
DEDUCT—Remaining,..... 545

TOTAL No. OF PATIENTS, 10,064

into the GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, including *Re-Admissions*; the UNFIT; and the NUMBER who have DIED during each Year—from with the per Cent. of CURES and DEATHS upon the TOTAL.

DISCHARGED.									DIED.		
CURED.			RELIEVED.			UNFIT.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
16	16	32	2	6	8	2	..	2	1	..	1
24	16	40	11	12	23	1	..	1	3	2	5
26	17	43	17	15	32	..	..	..	2	1	3
15	21	36	22	22	44	2	1	3	5	3	8
21	18	39	13	12	25	3	..	3	6	4	10
31	13	44	12	16	28	1	..	1	5	3	8
21	14	35	20	18	38	4	..	4	9	2	11
26	7	33	25	25	50	..	..	..	11	2	13
10	15	25	24	9	33	4	1	5	11	2	13
17	21	38	9	10	19	1	..	1	9	5	14
18	12	30	22	24	46	..	1	1	7	1	8
12	13	25	22	24	46	4	..	4	4	5	9
22	20	42	15	6	21	1	1	2	5	3	8
18	19	37	16	10	26	3	..	3	5	5	10
22	23	45	20	20	40	..	1	1	10	2	12
17	28	45	15	12	27	..	..	..	5	3	8
18	24	42	16	10	26	2	..	2	7	5	12
28	19	47	9	22	31	1	4	5	7	7	14
21	17	38	24	10	34	1	2	3	13	1	14
15	16	31	17	19	36	4	..	4	7	6	13
31	24	55	18	9	27	1	1	2	10	5	15
32	29	61	14	16	30	4	3	7	9	3	12
35	20	55	15	22	37	6	4	10	10	5	15
27	23	50	16	16	32	1	8	9	8	7	15
33	30	63	31	15	46	6	3	9	8	7	15
47	34	81	12	10	22	3	3	6	6	6	12
58	52	110	23	18	41	1	..	1	9	9	18
61	38	99	20	24	44	..	..	..	15	9	24
52	69	121	17	17	34	..	..	..	21	9	30
83	65	148	24	25	49	..	..	..	21	11	32
90	87	177	38	29	67	..	..	..	39	22	61
103	84	187	46	43	89	..	..	..	42	21	63
103	100	203	38	26	64	..	..	..	53	32	85
122	104	226	51	39	90	..	..	..	46	38	84
111	94	205	67	33	100	..	..	..	52	52	104
84	87	171	132	111	243	..	..	..	16	25	41
55	63	118	56	40	96	..	..	..	30	12	42
73	55	128	49	47	96	..	..	..	31	19	50
42	74	116	55	36	91	..	..	..	35	24	59
60	56	116	56	54	110	..	..	..	32	30	62
34	35	69	70	36	106	1	..	1	17	20	37
41	50	91	48	36	84	..	..	..	18	16	34
52	59	111	62	29	91	..	..	..	21	14	35
51	56	107	42	26	68	1	..	1	21	23	44
41	41	82	35	40	73	..	..	..	21	28	49
45	51	96	36	22	58	..	..	..	23	21	44
67	55	122	24	32	56	..	..	..	20	25	45
40	38	78	29	42	71	..	..	..	22	12	34
50	50	100	60	44	104	..	..	..	19	15	34
59	45	104	38	29	67	..	..	..	15	23	38
65	47	112	45	35	80	..	..	..	22	19	41
69	55	124	70	62	132	..	..	..	33	27	60
69	72	141	43	39	82	..	..	..	45	29	74
74	58	132	35	49	84	..	..	..	28	37	65
87	69	156	52	79	131	..	..	..	40	37	77
2,544	2,318	4,862							991	754	1,745.

TOTAL NO. OF CURES,.. 4,862

TOTAL NO. OF DEATHS,.. 1,745

PER CENT. OF CURES,.. 48·31

PER CENT. OF DEATHS,.. 17·34

X.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE
FEMALE OR PAUPER DIVISION OF THE EAST HOUSE.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	3	6	6	10	21	10	4	4	8	12	Dead. 10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	47	99
2,.....	6	6	9	1	9	...	1	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	12	84
3,.....	8	4	8	6	2	3	...	...	2	3	5	1	12	...	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	21	67
4,.....	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	44	46
5,.....	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	37
6,.....	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	36	77
7,.....	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	23
8,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	19	53
9,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
10,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	47	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	47	60
11,.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
12,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
13,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	26
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Totals,...	17	29	27	27	38	18	26	86	38	86	36	16	21	21	7	17	14	25	1	15	15	30	10	21	234	331	615
	46		54		56		86		124		52		42		24		39		16		45		31				

The above Table shows all the Epileptic Seizures noted during the year in those Patients in the East House known to be Epileptic. Other 4 Patients who had been a considerable time in the House, and had not been known to have previously had any seizure, had on one occasion one or more seizures. Only 1 of these remained at the end of the year. Only 3 Epileptics were admitted during the year who were stated to be so on admission, and 11 remained at the end of the year.

There are 2 Epileptics in the Ladies' Division of the West House. One of these had only two seizures during the year. The other had a great number, and of a very severe and dangerous character.

XI.—TABLE OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES NOTED DURING THE YEAR 1869 IN THE MALE DIVISIONS.

PATIENTS.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.		TOTALS.
	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	Day.	Ni't.	
1,.....	3	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	36	4	1	2	36	4	40
2,.....	Admitted	3	3	4	3	3	1	4	5	9
3,.....	3	...	9	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	50	1	51
4,.....	2	...	4	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	2	2	9	3	6	65	
5,.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	Dismissed	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	2	5	...	...	...	10	26	100
6,.....	7	...	6	...	5	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	20	51
7,.....	12	...	13	...	9	...	7	...	7	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	28	117
8,.....	7	...	7	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	42	106
9,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	4	210
10,.....	Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
11,.....	2	...	3	...	11	...	9	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
12,.....	8	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
13,.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	6	...	3	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
14,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
15,.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
16,.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
17,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
18,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
19,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
20,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Totals,...	64	35	72	41	81	40	66	42	60	37	62	25	51	34	65	49	96	41	78	20	138	38	175	35	1008	437	1445
	99		113		121		108		97		87		85		114		137		98		176		210				

The above Table shows that 1,445 Epileptic Seizures were taken note of during the year—1,008 occurred during the day, and 437 during the night. The largest number was in December (210), and the smallest in July (85). The greatest number in one Patient throughout the year was 210, in a month 97, and in a day about 18.

The number of Epileptics in the Male Divisions at the beginning of the year was 22, admitted during the year 19, and remaining at the end of it 28.

Some of the Epileptics are not included in the above Table.

QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS, &c.

Consumed in the Asylum in the Year 1869.

Beef, Mutton, &c.....	11,797	Stones.
Extract of Meat,.....	110	Lbs.
Bread,.....	55,117	4-Lb. Loaves.
Tea,	2,523	Lbs.
Coffee,	1,623	"
Sugar,	21,585	"
Butter,.....	11,031	"
Cheese,.....	3,942	"
Fish,	29,690	"
Rice, Barley, and Peas,.....	34,661	"
Eggs,.....	4,972	Dozens.
Fowls,	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pairs.
Rabbits and Hares,.....	317 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Potatoes,.....	64	Tons.
Oatmeal,	574 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bolls.
Sweet and Skimmed Milk,.....	17,588	Gallons.
Butter-Milk,.....	14,468	"
Spirits, including Laboratory,.....	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Beer,	1,209	Firkins.
Porter and Ale,.....	720 $\frac{7}{12}$	Doz. Pints.
Wine,.....	107 $\frac{6}{12}$	" Quarts.
Soap and Soda,.....	18,032	Lbs.
Candles,.....	42	Stones.
Coals, Dross, and Coke,.....	1,389	Waggons.
Gas,	1,785,200	Cubic Feet.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Steward.*

PRODUCE OF FARM—1869.

1,020 Stones of Hay, at 1/ per Stone,	£51	0	0
64 Bolls Oats, Thrashed out, at 20/9 per Boll,	66	8	0
84 " Oats, supposed amount in Six Stacks, at 21/ per Boll,	88	4	0
11 " 2 Bushels Barley, Thrashed out at 24/ per Boll,	13	12	0
8 " Beans, Thrashed out at 21/ per Boll,	8	8	0
14 " Beans, supposed amount in Two Stacks, at 21/ per Boll,	14	14	0
13 Tons Swedish Turnips, used and to be used at Home, at 22/ per Ton,	14	6	0
3 " Yellow Turnips, for Horses, at 18/ per Ton,	2	14	0
6 " 8 Cwt. Swedish Turnips, sold at 25/ per Ton,	8	0	0
4 " Yellow Turnips, sold at 18/ per Ton,	3	12	0
3,730 Stones Potatoes, at 6d. per Stone,	93	5	0
2,500 " Straw, at 7d. per Stone,	72	18	4
Second Cut of Clover,	5	0	0

£442 1 4

Credit, for Money saved by the Farm, for Work done by }
the Horses, to House, Roads, &c. } 82 15 0

£524 16 4

PRODUCE OF THE GARDEN—1869.

VEGETABLES.

1,010 Doz. German Greens.	
1,039½ " Early & late Cabbages.	
1,554 " Turnips in summer.	
1,632 " Leeks.	
281½ " Savoys.	
143½ " Asparagus.	
2,243½ " Onions in summer.	
54½ Stones " winter.	
159 " Carrots in "	
1,388½ Doz. " summer.	
371 " Cauliflower & Brocoli Heads.	
80½ " Celery.	
85½ " Beetroot.	
17½ " Red Cabbages.	
370½ " Radishes.	
742 " Lettuce.	
106 Gals. Spinage.	
434½ " Parsley.	
136 " Brussels Sprouts.	

24 Gals. Kidney Beans.	
108½ " Mustard and Cresses.	
141½ Stones Potatoes.	
406 " Rhubarb.	
154¾ " Parsnips.	
110 " Artichokes.	
21 " Vegetable Marrow.	
15 Brace Cucumbers.	
258 Pecks Peas.	
70 " Beans.	

FRUITS.

1,099 Pints Gooseberries.	
685 " Strawberries.	
117 " Red Currants.	
10 " Black "	
48½ " Raspberries.	
3,124 Lbs. Apples.	
Sweet Herbs, Horse Radish, and Cut Flowers in their season.	

Total value, at Bazaar Prices, £458 4 9

3 227 - 00
458 - 4 9
352 15 -
1335 - 16

PRODUCE OF PIGGERIES—1869.

Cash for Pigs sold to Fleshers and others,	£352 15 0
<hr/>	
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCE OF FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES,	£1,335 16 1
COST OF WORKING FARM, GARDEN, and PIGGERIES,	464 8 8
<hr/>	
Total Balance,	£871 7 5
<hr/>	
Total Cash from Sales made in Gardener and Farm Overseer's Department during the year,	£400 13 3
<hr/>	

STOCKS ON HAND, 19TH DECEMBER 1868, AND CROPS OF 1869.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bolls.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bolls.	$\frac{1}{2}$
On hand 19th December 1868,.....	1,000	16	1	2	2	1	3
Crops of 1868 thrashed out in 1869, ..	..	42	3	12	..	5	..
" 1869 " "	..	64	..	8	..	11	2
Bought, .....	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Crop of Hay,.....	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	2,020	136	4	22	2	17	5

CROPS DISPOSED OF DURING 1869.

	HAY.	OATS.		BEANS.		BARLEY.	
	Stones.	Bolls.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bolls.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bolls.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sown into Farm, .....	..	13	..	2	2	1	..
Supply for Farm Horses,.....	534	37	3	4	..	2	4
" Carriage Horses,.....	866	43	5	11	1	2	4
Sold, .....	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
On hand,.....	620	7	2	4	3	11	2
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	2,020	136	4	22	2	17	5

GROUND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP ON FARM.

5 Acres Hay,	} Total Amount, 34 Acres.
16½ " Oats,	
1½ " Barley,	
3 " Beans,	
8 " Potatoes and Turnips,	

JAMES BARR,
Gardener and Farm Overseer.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF WEST HOUSE IN 1869.

Dresses made,	61	Babies' Dress & Cape sewed,	1
Jackets "	11	Caps crotched,	9
Dress Caps & Head-Dresses		" tatted,	7
made,	9	" knitted,	11
Bonnets made,	7	Collarets "	11
Aprons "	9	" tatted,	14
Night Gowns made, . .	31	" crotched,	15
Chemises "	27	Large Tidies crotched, .	9
Pairs Cotton Drawers made,	10	" knitted,	19
" Flannel "	7	" netted and darned,	7
Slip Bodies made, . .	13	Doylies " "	12
Petticoats "	27	" crotched with beads,	10
Night Caps "	9	Bead Spectacle Cases made,	9
Window Blinds made, .	73	Pen-Wipers made, . . .	15
" Screens, "	14	Yards Edging tatted, .	24
Wall Screens "	17	" crotched,	10
Bed Vallances " . . .	26	" knitted,	9
Sets Bed Curtains made,	9	Pin-Cushions "	4
Sets Window Curtains made,	1	" tatted,	5
Pillow Cases made, . .	116	Banner Screens in Berlin	
Clothes Bag "	1	Wool and Beads,	3
Sofa Slips "	2	Fender Stool in Berlin Wool	
Ottoman Slips "	6	and Beads,	1
Chair Slips "	6	Tea and Coffee Serviettes	
Cushion Slips "	2	in Berlin Wool & Beads,	2
Waxcloth Table Cover made,	1	Cushions in Berlin Wool	
Men's Semets made, . .	289	and Beads,	2
" Pinafores "	14	Sofa Blankets knitted and	
" Mufflers hemmed, . .	672	sewed,	2
" Handkerchiefs hem'd,	576	Sofa Blankets crotched and	
" Cambric Neck Ties		sewed,	1
hemmed,	20	Opera Hoods knitted and	
Damask Table Covers hem'd,	2	fringed,	21
Ladies' Handkerchiefs "	24	Opera Caps knitted and	
Table Napkins hemmed, .	10	fringed,	9
" Cloths "	7	Pelerines knitted and	
Tray " "	23	crotched,	19
Pudding Cloths " . . .	6	Cravats knitted & crotched,	13
Bed Coverlets, " . . .	26	Muffetees " "	8
Sheets "	155	Pairs Stockings knitted, .	59
Towels "	65	" Garters "	44
Sets for Night Gowns sewed,	7	Semets knitted,	15
Sets for Chemises sewed, .	8	Toilet Bags and Satchels	
Lengths of Trimming sewed,	9	embroidered,	5
Lace Caps sewed, . . .	3	Articles of Fancy Work	
Book Marks "	13	made up for Christmas	
Stirrups for Netting sewed,	3	Tree,	105

All the Underclothing, and Bed and Table Linen, belonging to the Ladies' Division, repaired weekly as required.

ACCOUNT OF ARTICLES MADE, &c.

IN THE FEMALE DIVISION OF EAST HOUSE IN 1869.

Gowns made,	70
Petticoats made,	86
Shifts "	47
Women's Semets made,	229
Men's " "	108
Women's Caps made,	360
" Dress Caps made,	6
Aprons made,	570
" embroidered and made,	40
Polka Jackets made,	26
Long Night Gowns made,	61
Sun Bonnets made,	39
Men's Striped Shirts made,	370
" Flannel Jackets "	7
Canvas Quilted Bed Covers made,	48
Mattress Cases made,	197
Bolster " "	48
Slips for Chairs, &c. made,	37
Waxcloth Table Covers made,	13
Bolster Slips made,	239
Pairs Women's Drawers made,	12
" Men's Plaiding Drawers made,	580
" Stockings knitted,	130
" Socks knitted,	5
" Stockings re-footed,	370
Bonnets trimmed,	12
Men's Collars made,	6
Pairs Blankets hemmed,	114

Sheets hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	484
Bed Covers hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
Table-Cloths	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Towels and Dusters hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,000
Cotton Handkerchiefs	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277
Silk	"								
marked and hemmed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Pairs Men's Trousers repaired,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
Men's Vests repaired,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
" Jackets	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	153
Wool Teased, lbs.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	267
Three Christmas Trees decorated.									

The Underclothing and Bedding, &c. of the Male Division of West House, and the Male and Female Divisions of East House, are all repaired by the East House Patients.

WORK DONE IN UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT IN 1869.

Straw Mattresses made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	168
Hair	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	145
" Bolsters	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124
Feather Pillows	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Chair and Form Cushions made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Hassocks made,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
" repaired,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Carpets and Crumb-Cloths repaired,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
Chairs stuffed and covered,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Pads new covered,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12

PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

EAST HOUSE.

BOARD OF PATIENTS FROM PRIVILEGED PARISHES, 9/11 PER WEEK.

FIRST RATES FOR OTHER PARISH PATIENTS, 11/2 & 12/2 "

 " FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS, 11/, 11/6, & 12/6 "

SECOND RATE FOR " 15/ "

WEST HOUSE.

THIRD RATE OF BOARD, . . . £1 1 0 PER WEEK.

FOURTH " " . . . 1 11 6 "

FIFTH " " . . . 2 2 0 "

SIXTH " " . . . 3 3 0 "

SEVENTH " " . . . 4 4 0 "

EIGHTH " " . . . 6 6 0 "

A Fee, on admission, is paid to the Institution by each Patient at the Second rate of Board and upwards. Should the Patient remain a year or longer, the Fee is charged on the expiry of the year, and that of each succeeding year of the Patient's residence in the Asylum.

THE TWO FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS

ARE IN EVERY CASE INDISPENSABLE.

I. Order from the Sheriff, in terms of the Statute 25 and 26 Vic. Cap. 54, Sect. 14, which will be granted on the presentation of Certificates of Lunacy, by two Medical Practitioners, together with a Petition and Statement by a Relative or Guardian of the Patient. Patients can also be admitted on a Certificate of Emergency, but for three days only.

II. Written Obligation for Payment of Board, as well as for due observance of the Rules of the Institution, from one or two responsible persons resident in Glasgow; or, in the case of Parish Paupers, from an Inspector of Poor.

Forms of these documents will be furnished by the Physician, Dr. MACKINTOSH, Royal Lunatic Asylum, Garthavel; or by the Secretary and Treasurer, MOSES PROVAN, Esq., C. A., 110 West George Street, Glasgow.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The first Quarter's Board shall be paid previous to admission, and thereafter at the beginning of the regular quarterly terms of 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

2. No part of the Board, *for the first Quarter*, of Patients at and above the rate of Fifteen Shillings per week, shall be returned, except in the event of death before the expiry of that period, in which case the Directors may allow a return of such proportion as they consider reasonable.

3. When any Patient is dismissed or dies during the currency of *any succeeding Quarter*, the Weekly Committee shall have power to determine, on an application being made to them for that purpose, whether any or what portion of the Board advanced shall be refunded.

4. Patients have no claim for remuneration for their labour.

5. Every Patient must be provided with proper Apparel. An accurate List of every Article brought with the Patient must, on admission, be delivered to the Steward or principal Attendant, or to the Superintendent of Ladies and Matron, according to the House in which the Patient is placed; and the Name must be fully marked on each article. If any necessary part of Dress should not be duly supplied, after eight days' intimation has been given that it is wanted, it will be furnished by the House, and the cost of it charged against the Patient.

On applying to the Physician, the Patient will be carefully and expeditiously conveyed to the Asylum, the necessary expenses being paid to the Steward by the Applicant.

Patients in the WEST HOUSE may be visited every *lawful day* between 10 and 12 o'clock; those in the EAST HOUSE, who are not Paupers, on Mondays, between the same Hours; and Patients who are Paupers, on Saturdays, also from 10 till 12 o'clock. Only those who are duly authorised can be permitted to visit Patients.

LIST OF PARISHES,

Which, by Contributing the requisite Sum, in proportion to their Population, have acquired the privilege of recommending their Insane Poor for admission into the Asylum, on the same terms with those of the City of Glasgow.

AYR.
BALDERNOCK.
BARONY OF GLASGOW.
BONHILL.
CAMPBELTON.
CARMUNNOCK.
CATHCART.
CUMBERNAULD.
GALSTON (ONE PATIENT).
GREENOCK.
HOUSTON AND KILALLAN.
KILSYTH.

KIPPEN.
LANARK.
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE.
LESMAHAGOW.
LOGIE.
LOUDOUN (ONE PATIENT).
MONKTON AND PRESTWICK.
NEILSTON.
NEW-MONKLAND.
PORT-GLASGOW.
RENFREW.
ROTHESAY.

